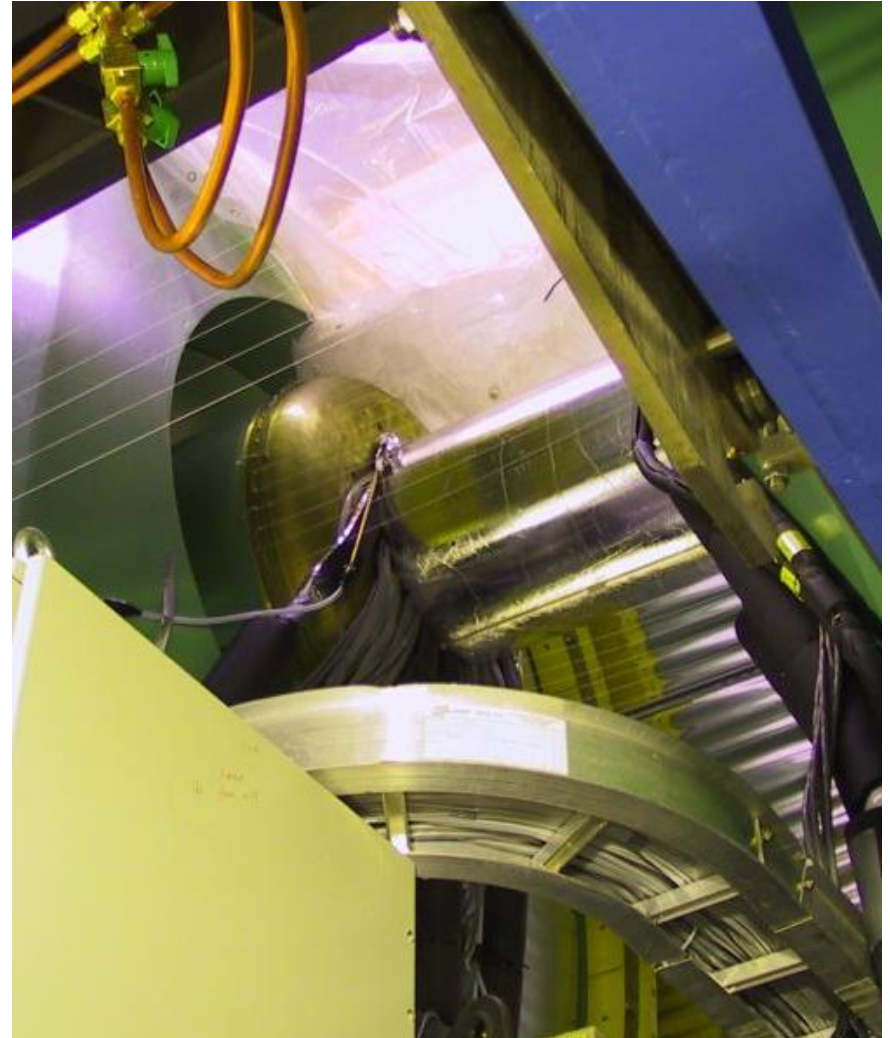


MVD

multiplicity and vertex detector

The MVD is (used to be) the only detector in Phenix that you can carry out of the IR alone without hurting your back.



a bit of prehistory

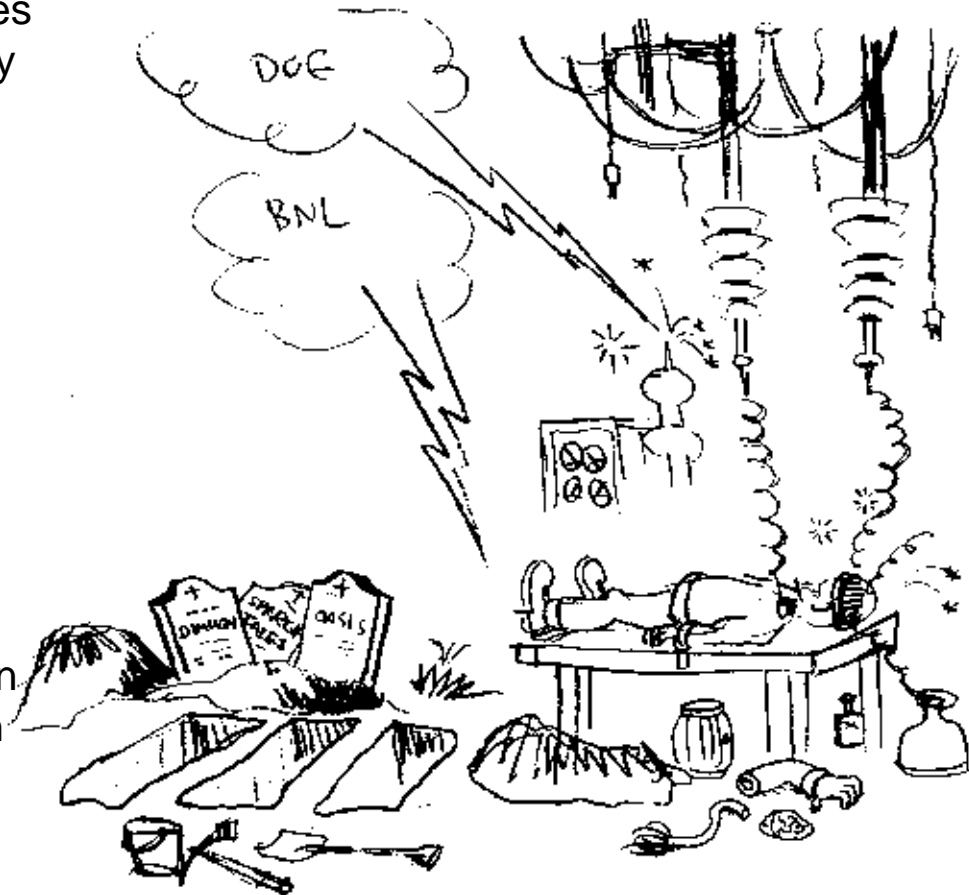
Phenix is amalgam of several competing experimental proposals. One was an electron-gamma detector, one was a hadronic-probes detector, and one was a muons-only detector.

The forced marriage in 1991 led to the current collaboration.

The e-gamma faction came out on top, followed by the hadronic probes, and the muon team.

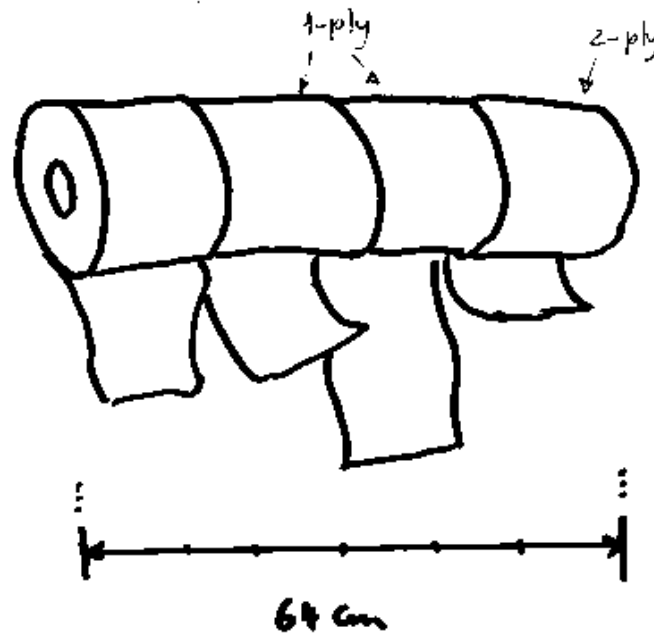
For the **MVD**, which came from the hadronic sector, this meant that **mass reduction** was paramount, in order to accommodate the electron arms.

... MEANWHILE, BACK AT
FRANKENSTEIN'S CASTLE



we're lightweight

MVD LIGHTWEIGHT MOCKUP
(barrel only)



(4x too heavy)

we're lightweight

Description	Material	Radiation Length
Inner Enclosure Wall	0.01mm Al	0.014 %
	2 mil adhesive	0.017 %
	3mm Rohacell	0.055 %
	2 mil adhesive	0.017 %
	0.01mm Al	0.014 %
Inner Silicon Layer	0.3mm Si	0.321 %
Rohacell Cage (*)	24.4mm Rohacell x average mass ratio	0.109 %
Outer Silicon Layer	0.3mm Si	0.321 %
Kapton Cable	0.05mm Kapton	0.020 %
	0.005mm Cu (x .5 area)	0.018 %
	0.005mm Cu (x .1 area)	0.004 %
Outer Enclosure Wall	0.01mm Al	0.014 %
	2 mil adhesive	0.017 %
	6mm Rohacell	0.110 %
	2 mil adhesive	0.017 %
	0.01mm Al	0.014 %
	Grand totals	
	for 1 layer of Silicon	0.76 %
	for 2 layers of Silicon	1.08 %



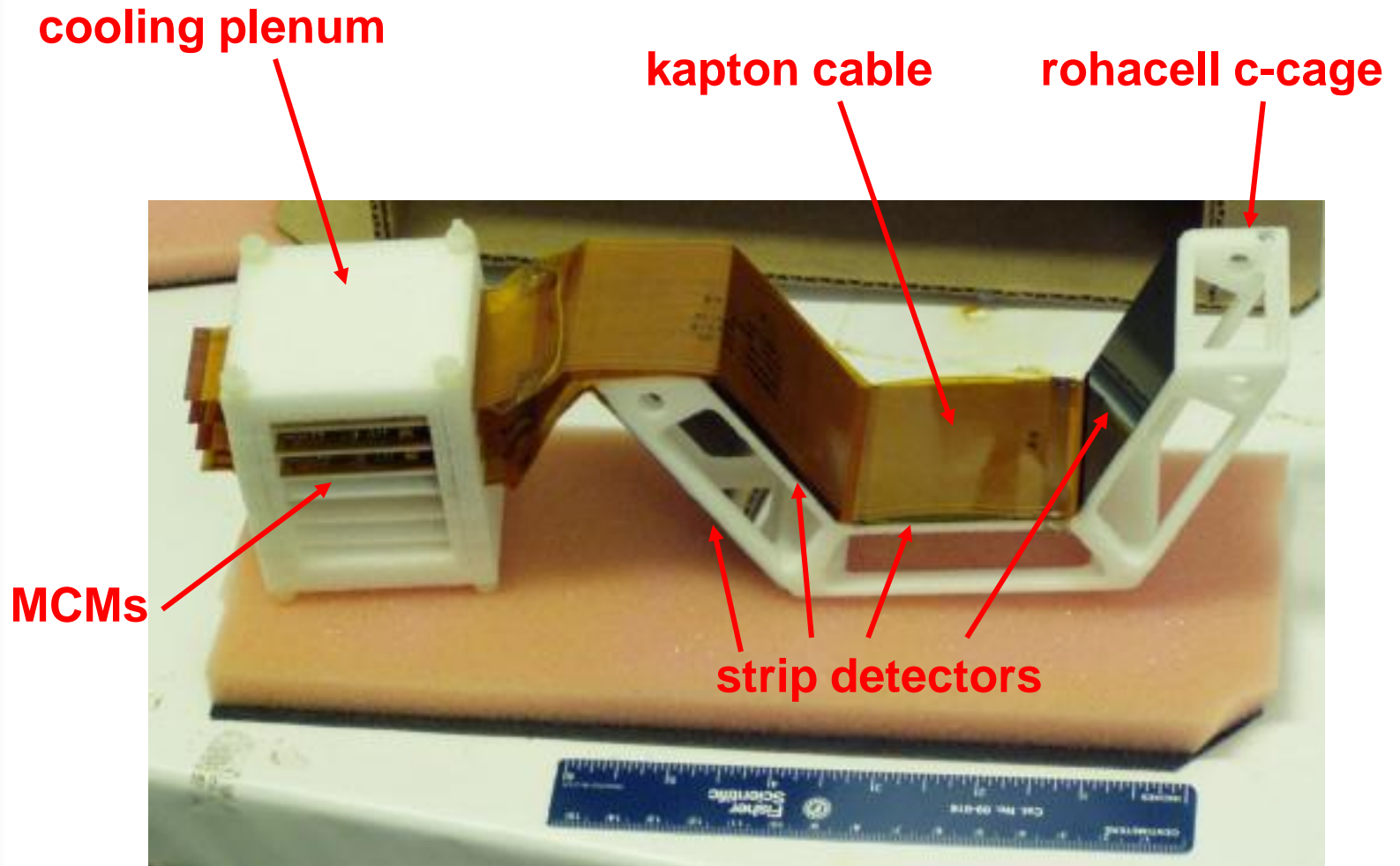
1/2 MVD, without cover foils



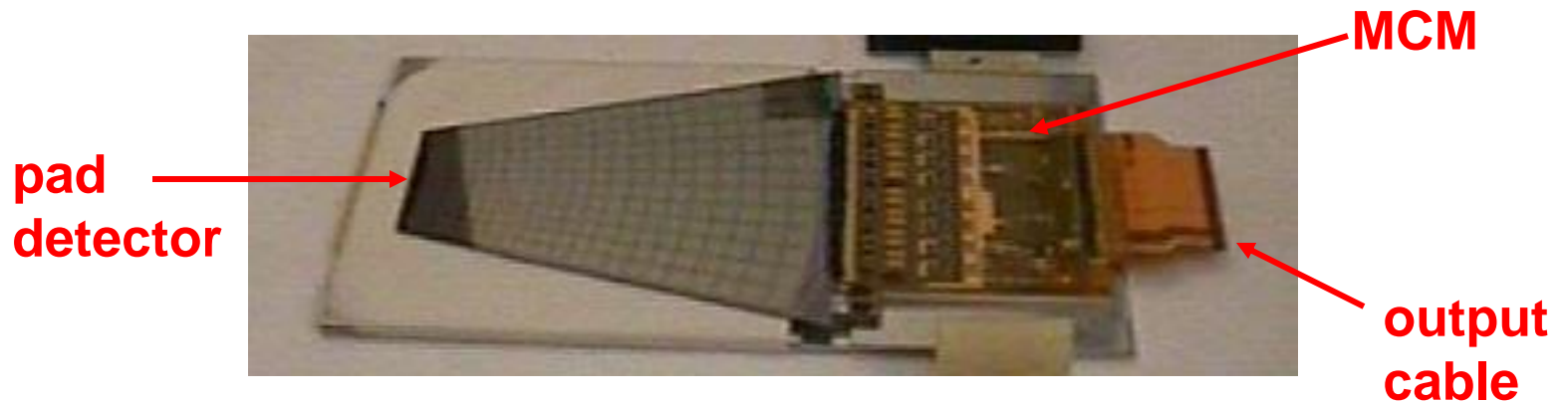
Year-3 configuration - full barrel

Phenix Focus March 2004

one C-cage assembly



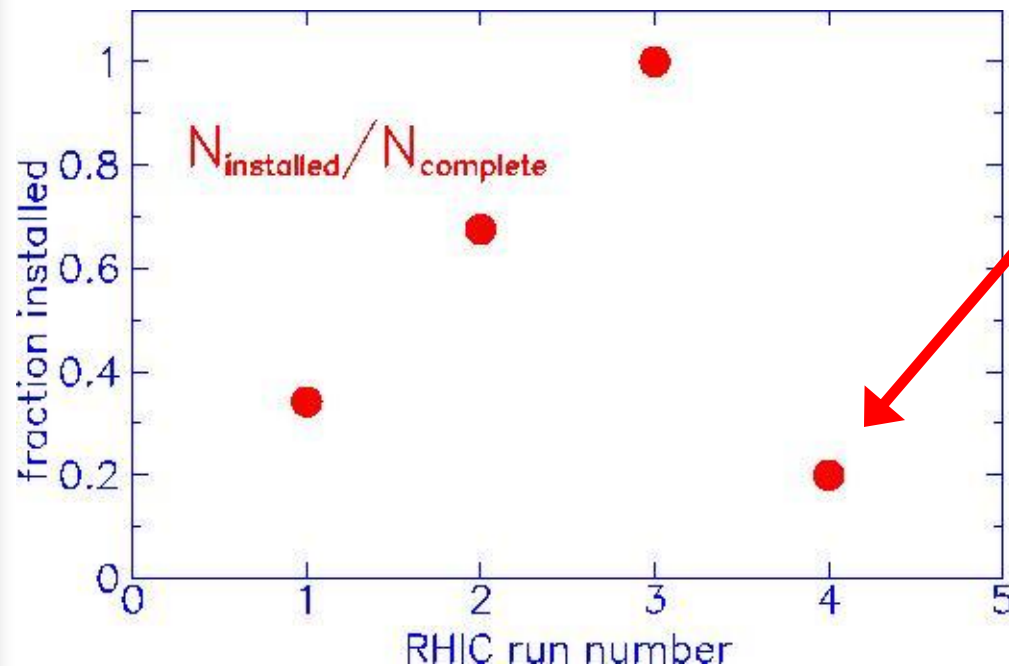
pad detectors



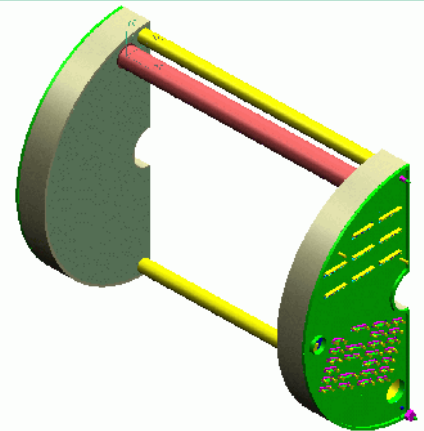
1 pad det = 21x12 pads



MVD history



Current situation:
Only pad detectors
are installed (20% of
total channels)

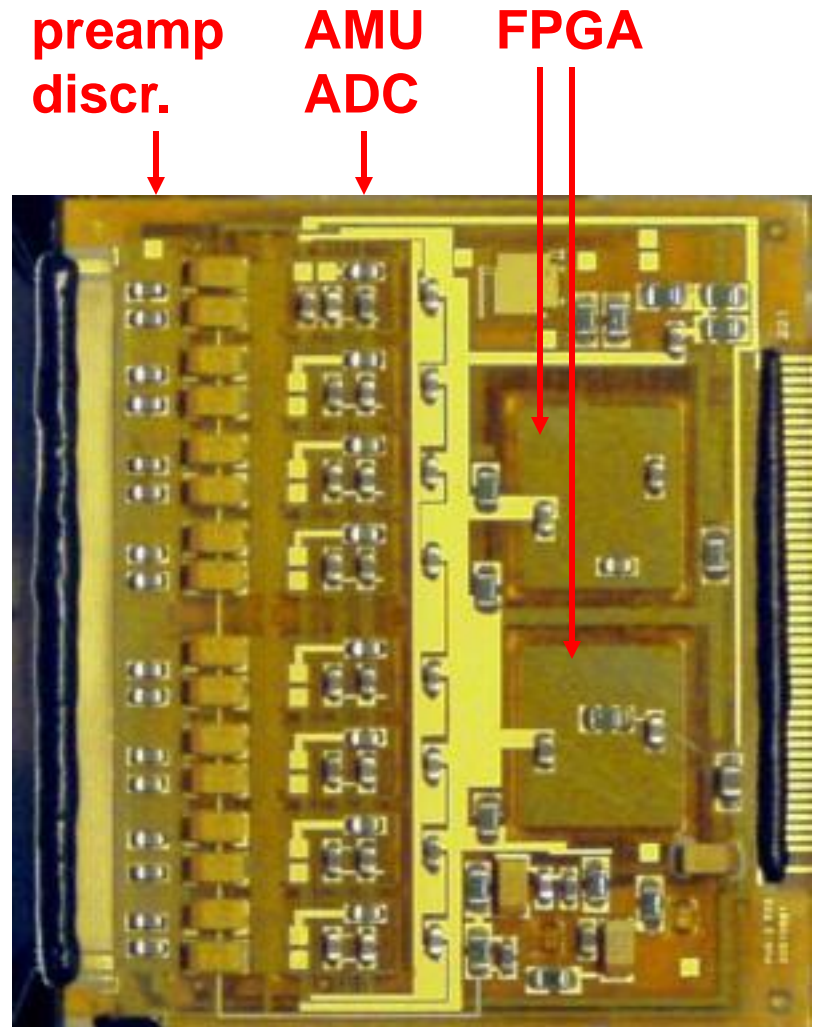


With the current version of the MVD, we can make significant contributions to multiplicity, $dN/d\eta$, centrality, and reaction plane measurements. We can't find the vertex.

history of the MCMs

- Problems with Multi-chip module (MCM) yield & production schedule.
- Phenix year-1 ~30% instrumented
- Phenix year-2 ~60% instrumented
- Phenix year-3 completed

256
chan



low yield

Final MCM yield was
about 40%

This cabinet holds
~\$0.5M worth of
dead MCMs



Phenix Focus March 2004



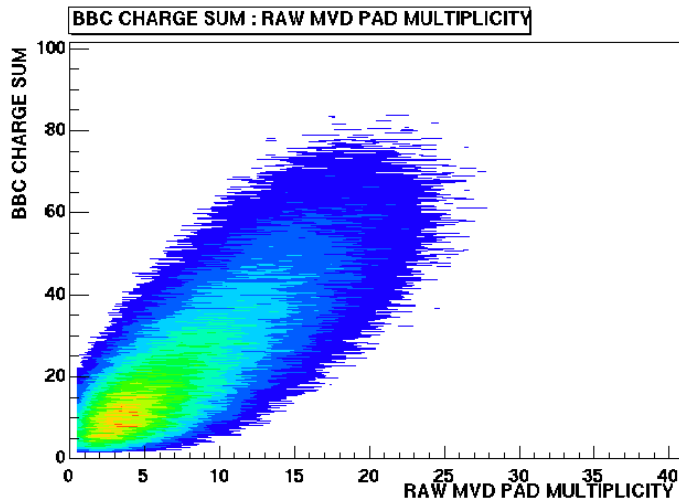


Purpose of the MVD

- Determine the event multiplicity. Because of the large eta-phi coverage, the MVD can provide an (more) unbiased total event multiplicity.
- (Locate the event vertex. Two layers of silicon is enough to find the vertex with precision of $\sim 0.1\text{mm}$)
- Determine the reaction plane.
- Look for fluctuations. Large eta-phi coverage helps the search for fluctuations.

multiplicity

BBC charge sum

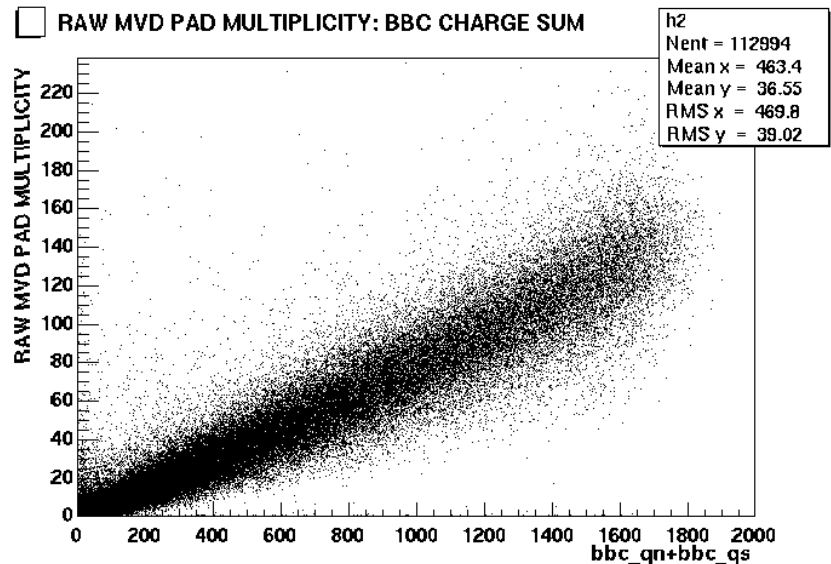


Run-3 d+Au

MVD pad hits

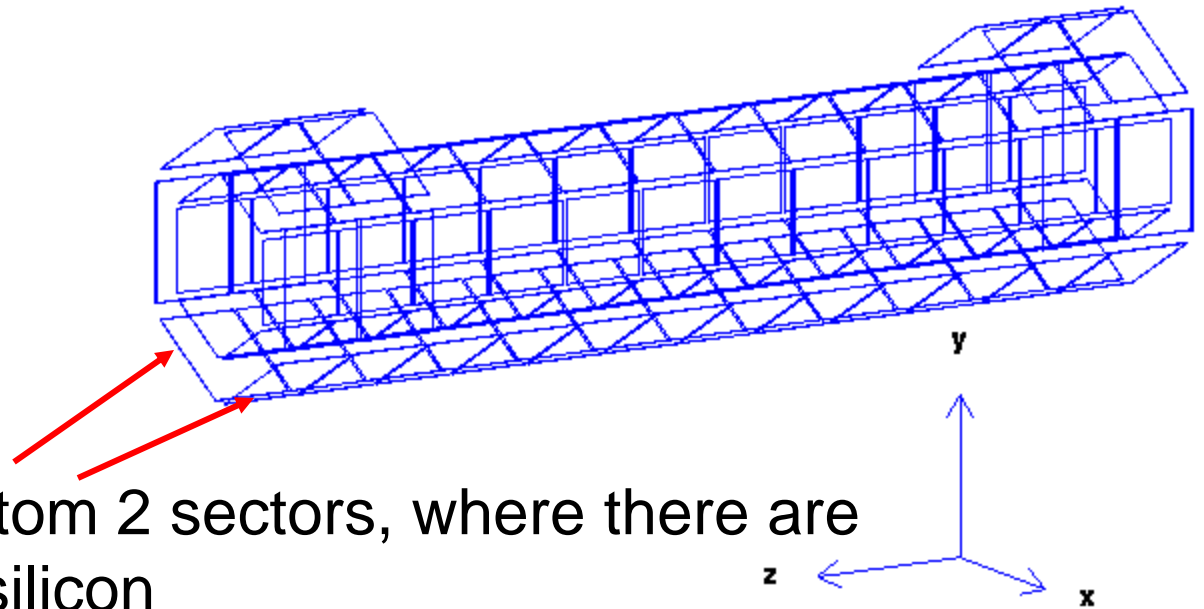
Year-2 Au+Au:

MVD pad mult



BBC charge sum

vertex finding

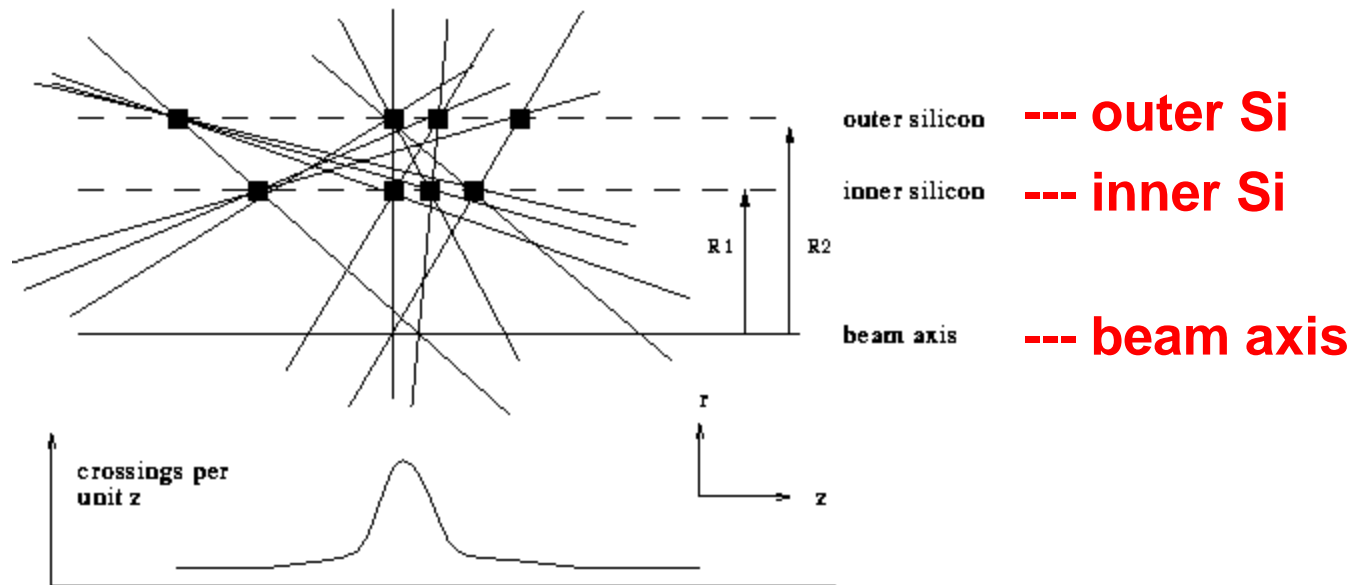


Use the bottom 2 sectors, where there are 2 layers of silicon

3 methods:

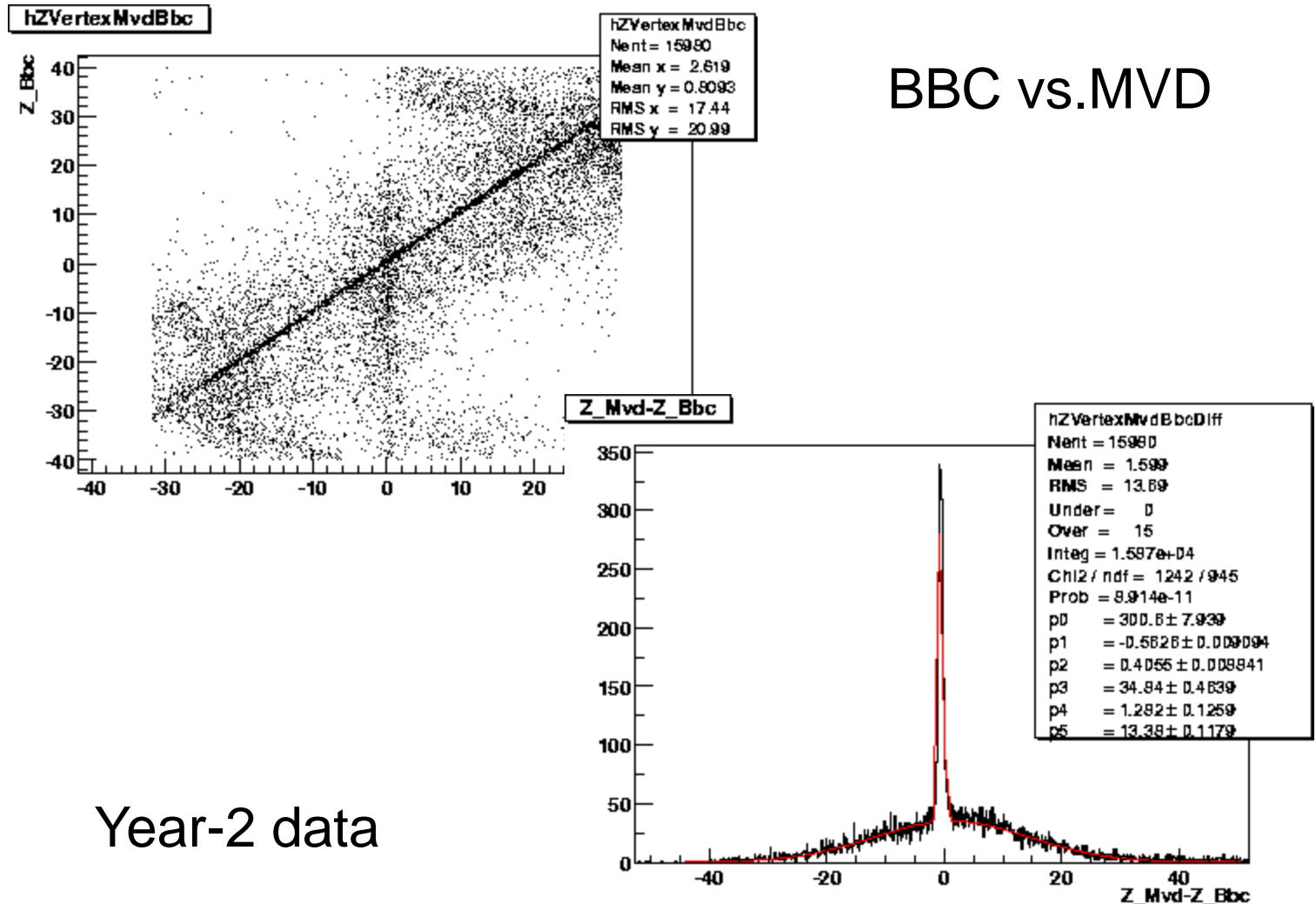
- pseudo-tracking
- correlation method
- cluster size

pseudo-tracking



- Draw a line between every inner- and every outer-barrel cluster. Where most lines intersect the z-axis is the most likely vertex position.
- High resolution (in principle ~order 200 μ m)
- Needs matching inner-outer detectors
- Needs good knowledge of the geometry

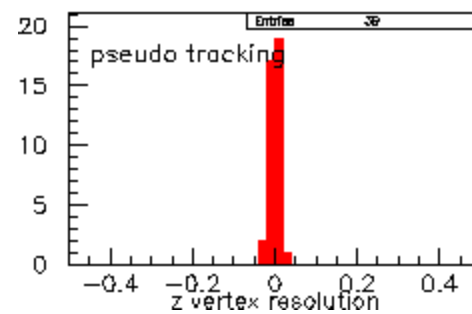
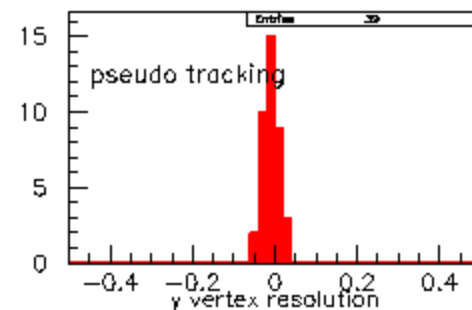
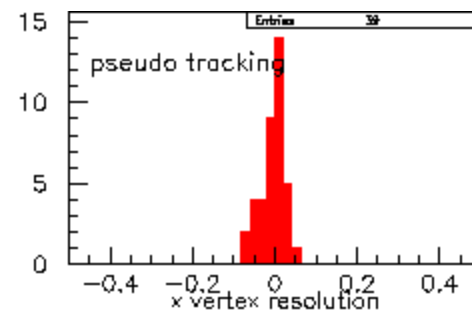
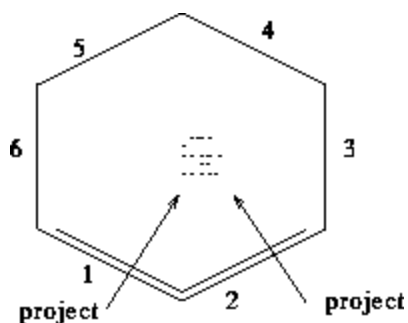
pseudo-tracking cont'd.



Year-2 data

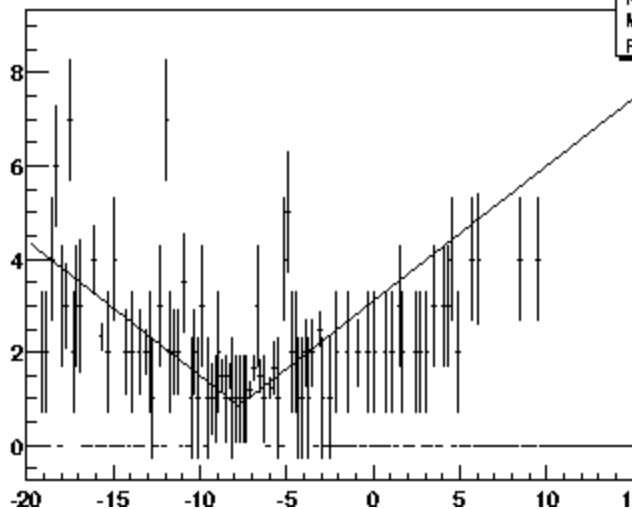
pseudo-tracking, 3D

MC studies show that the vertex can be located in 3D using the bottom 2 sectors

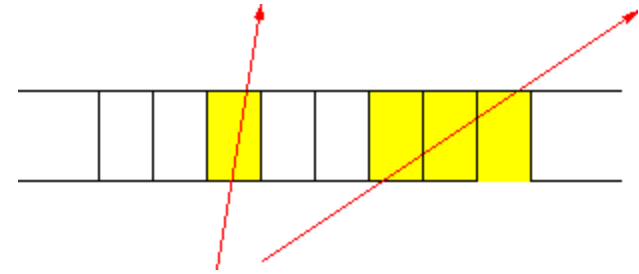


vertex finding by cluster size

clumps_z_249

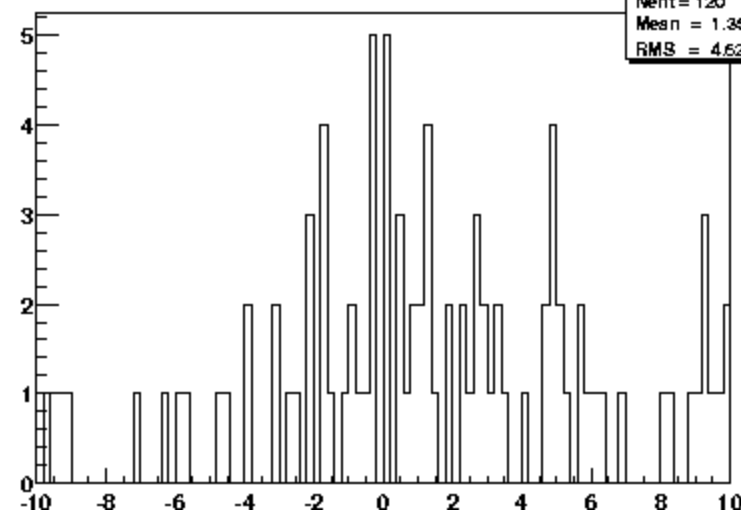


clumps_z_249
Nent = 134
Mean = -7.465
RMS = 6.437



Can use a single layer...

zdiff_clmps



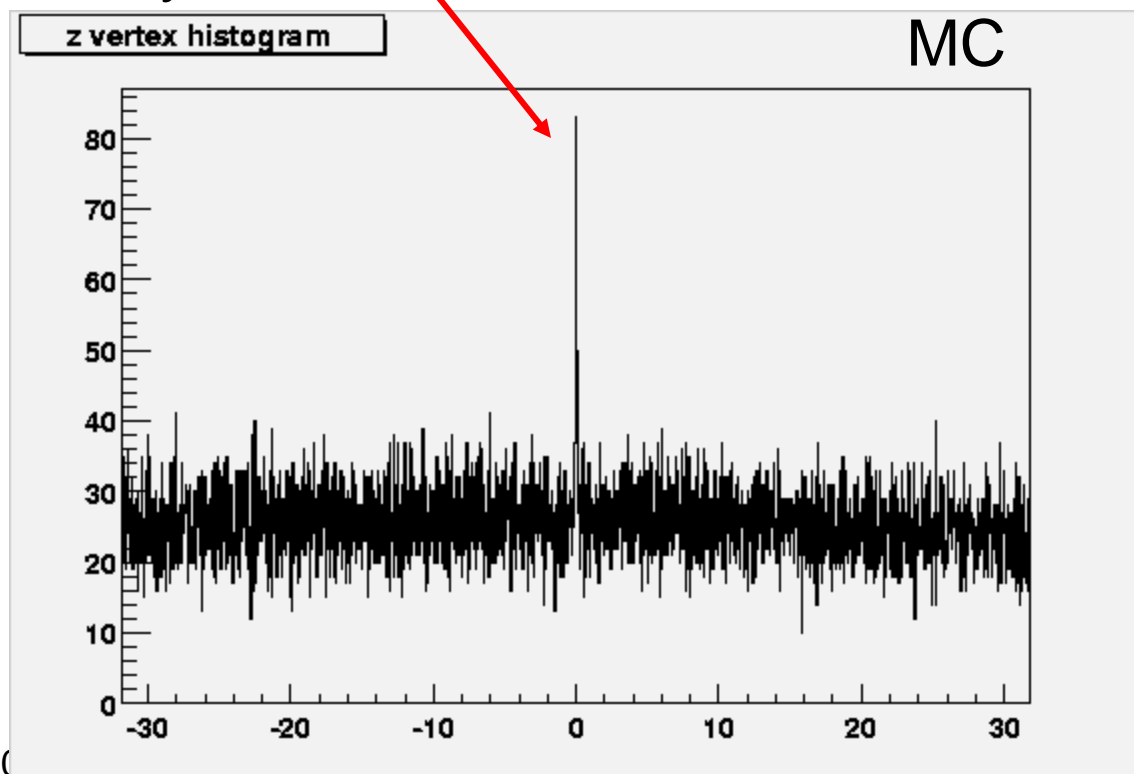
zdiff_clmps
Nent = 120
Mean = 1.358
RMS = 4.624

.. but resolution is low

correlation method

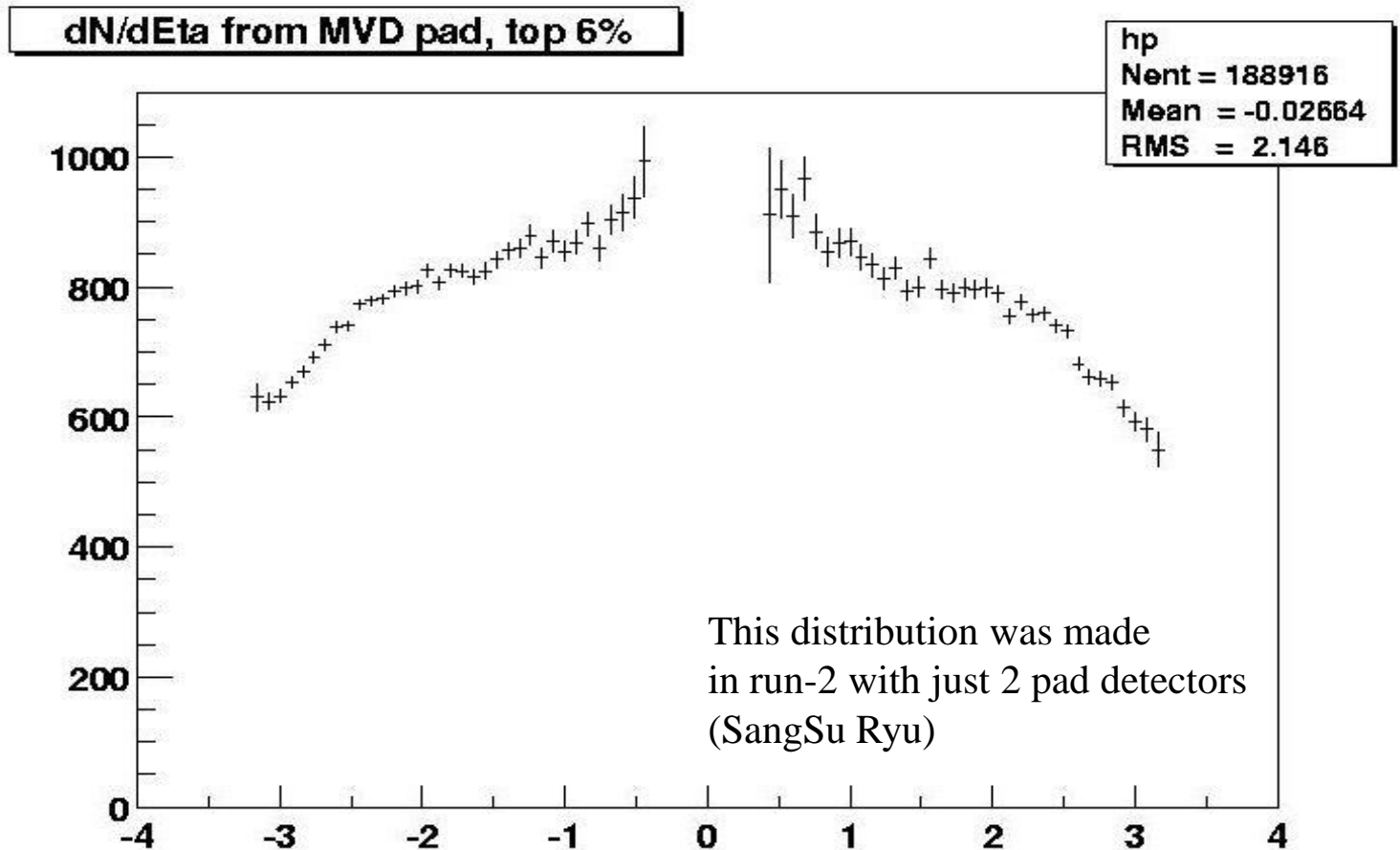
- The pattern of hits on the outer barrel is a stretched copy of the hit pattern on the inner barrel.
- Stretch the inner-barrel pattern to match outer-barrel scale
- slide patterns until they match

Not yet tried
on real data



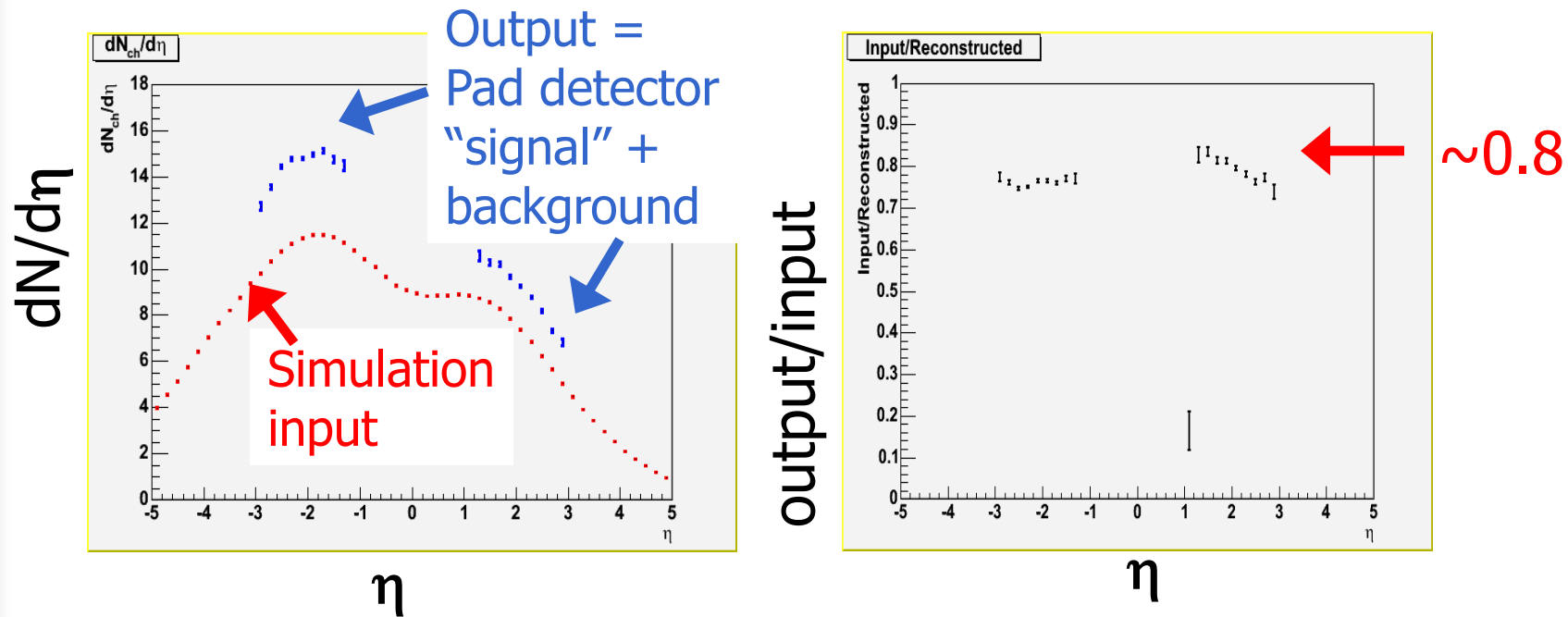
$dN/d\eta$

$dn/d\eta$ can be determined from the strips or the pads:



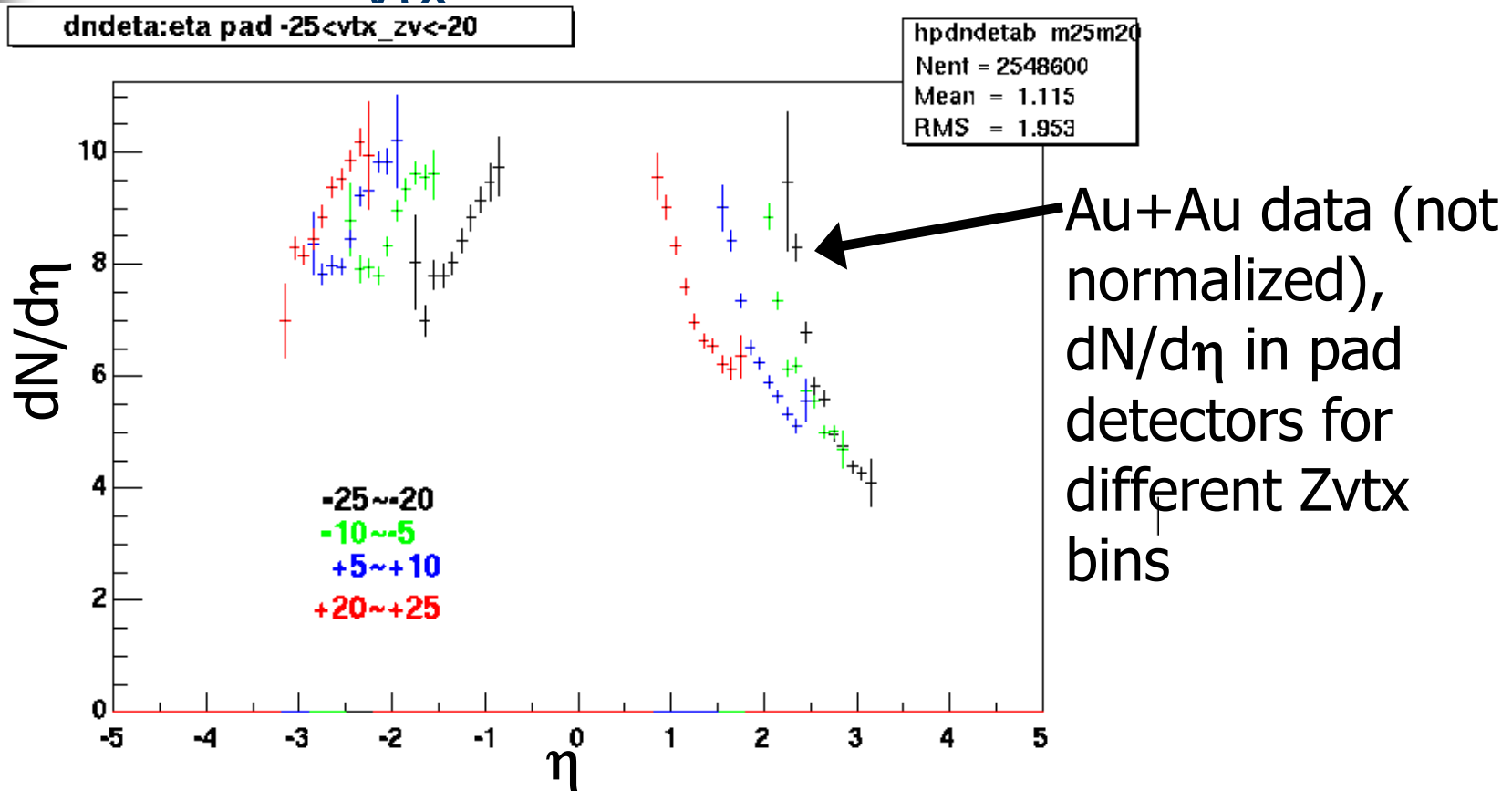
Note: this plot
may not be
shown publicly

d+Au: Hijing (1.37) Simulation



- Full simulation of Hijing event generator including detector and reconstruction
- Background particles includes all particles which are not primary and loopers
- The ratio of reconstructed to input accounts for both background and reconstruction efficiency

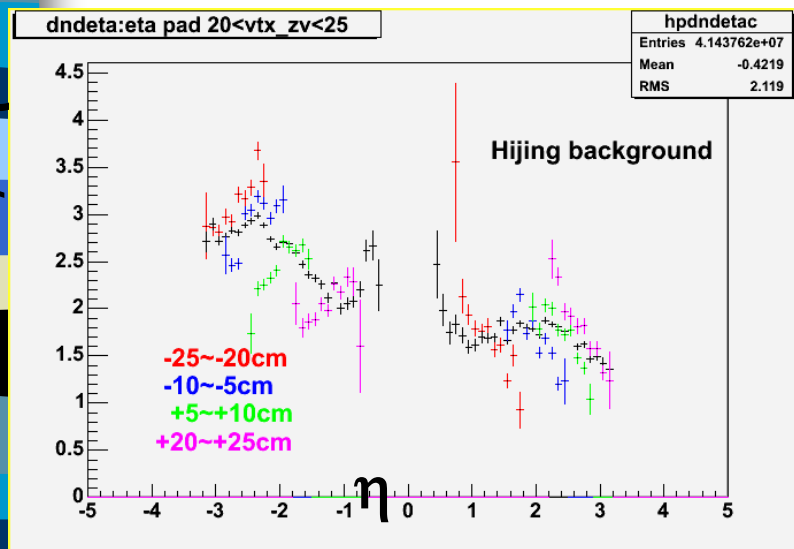
Initially: $dN/d\eta$ depended on Z_{vtx}



What is the cause of this vertex dependence?

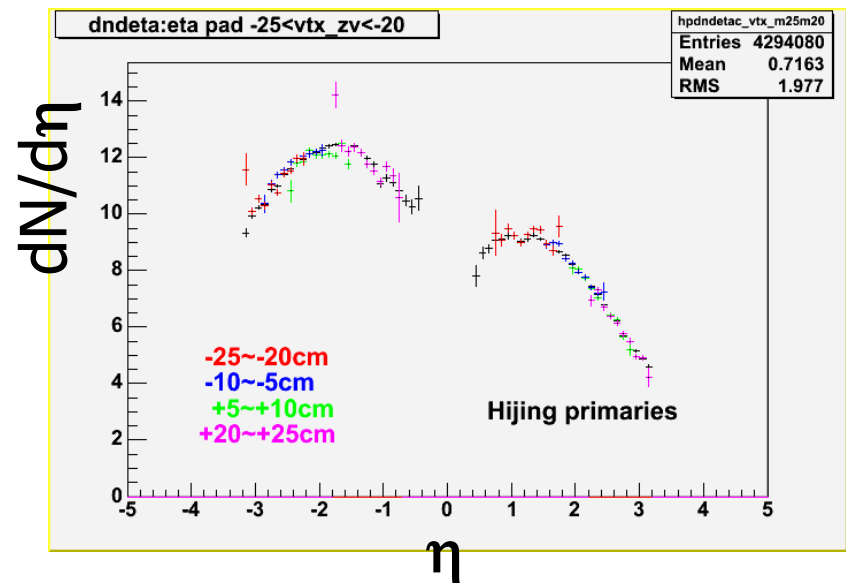
Simulations: $dN/d\eta$ from background

$dN/d\eta$ from background:



Depends on Z_{vtx}

$dN/d\eta$ from primary particles:



Does not depend on Z_{vtx}

Why does $dN/d\eta$ from background depend on Z_{vtx} ?

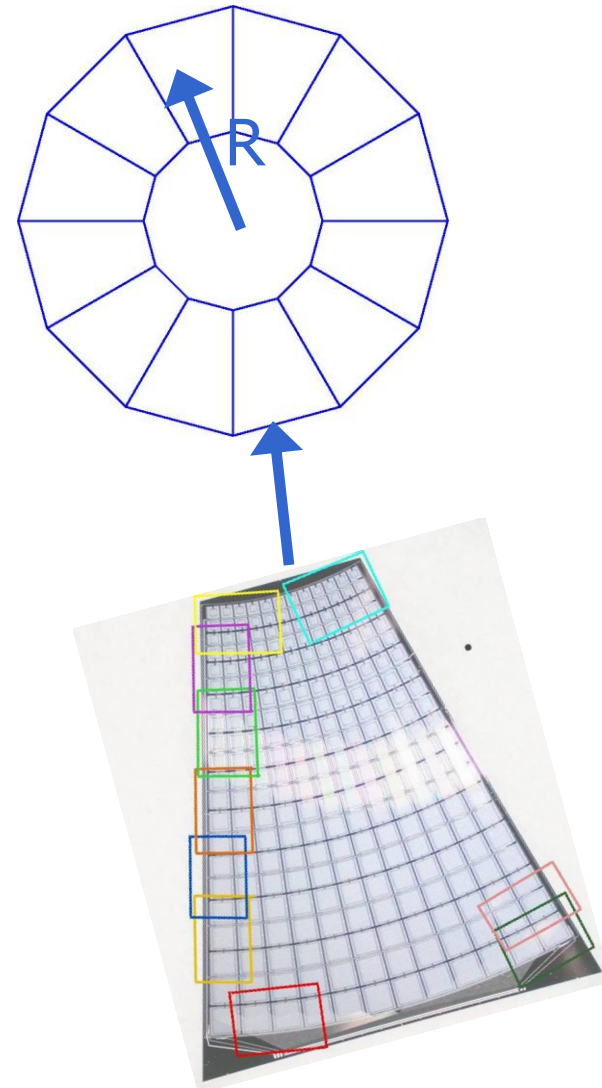
Background vs. R

The pads get larger at larger R.
This keeps the $\Delta\eta \sim \text{constant}$ with R.

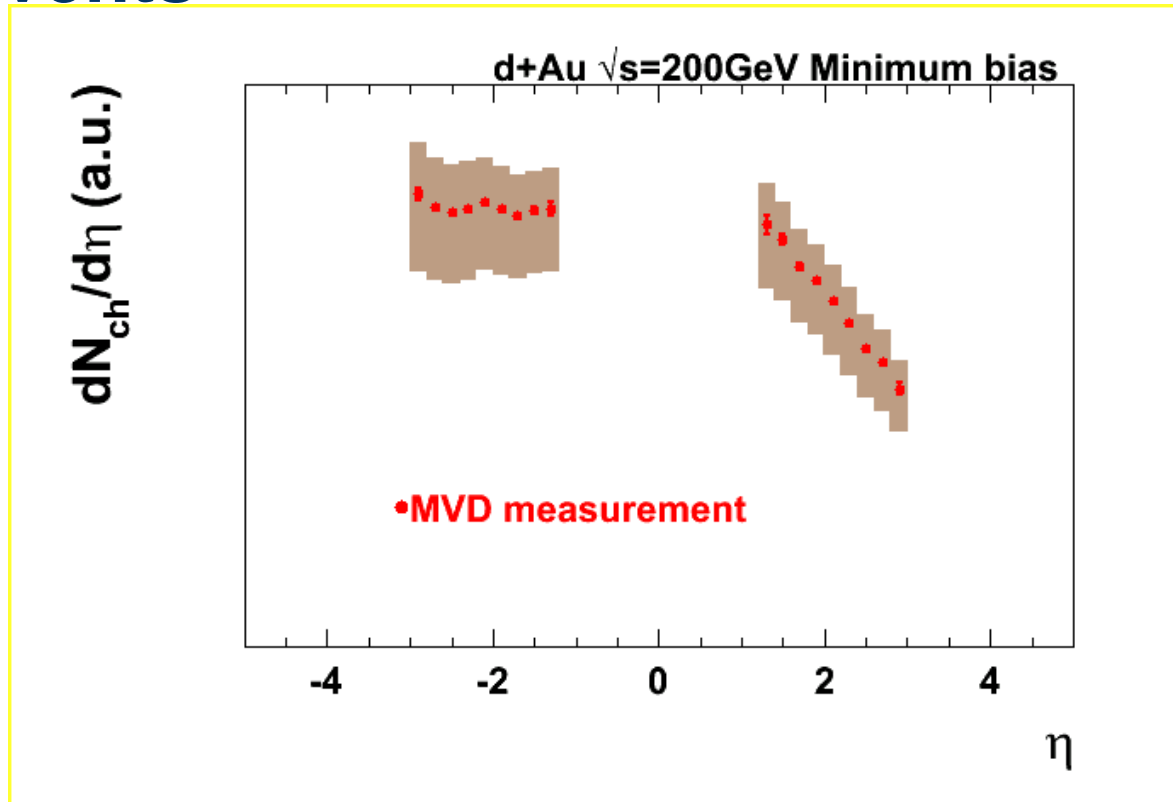
However, the background does not depend strongly on R – so the bigger pads at larger R have proportionately more background.

This is the main cause of the Zvtx dependence of the background.

A smaller, but significant effect is the larger capacitance (and hence slightly larger noise) in larger pads.



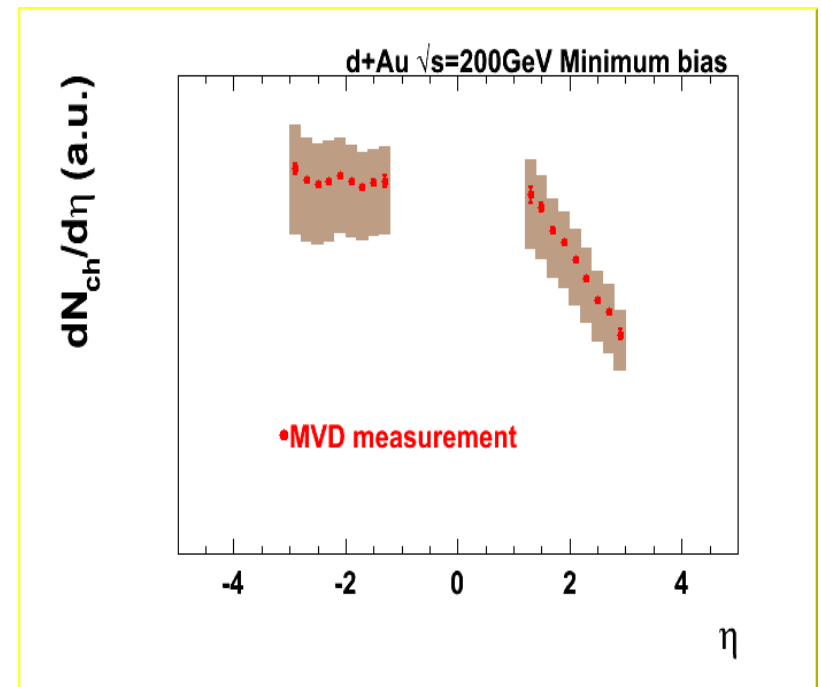
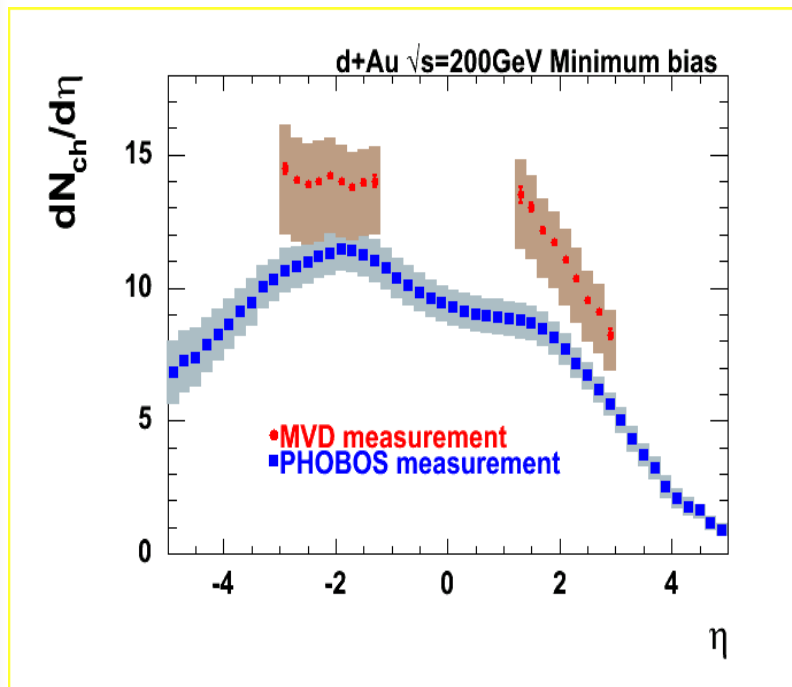
d+Au: $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ for Minimum Bias events



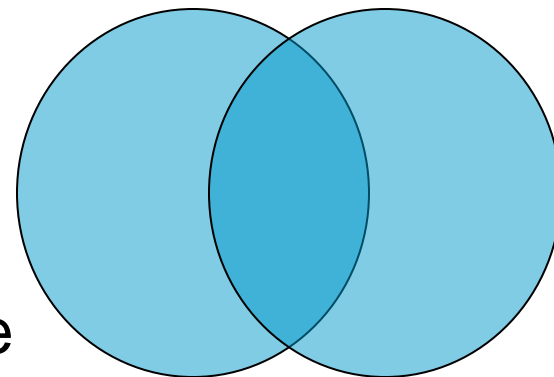
Sangsu
Ryu

- $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ has reasonable shape
 - Shaded bars represent uncertainty in the estimation of background
- Needs more background study and normalization

This slide is not for the DOE



Reaction plane



Even with only the pad detectors, the MVD should be able to make good measurements of the reaction plane in AA collisions.

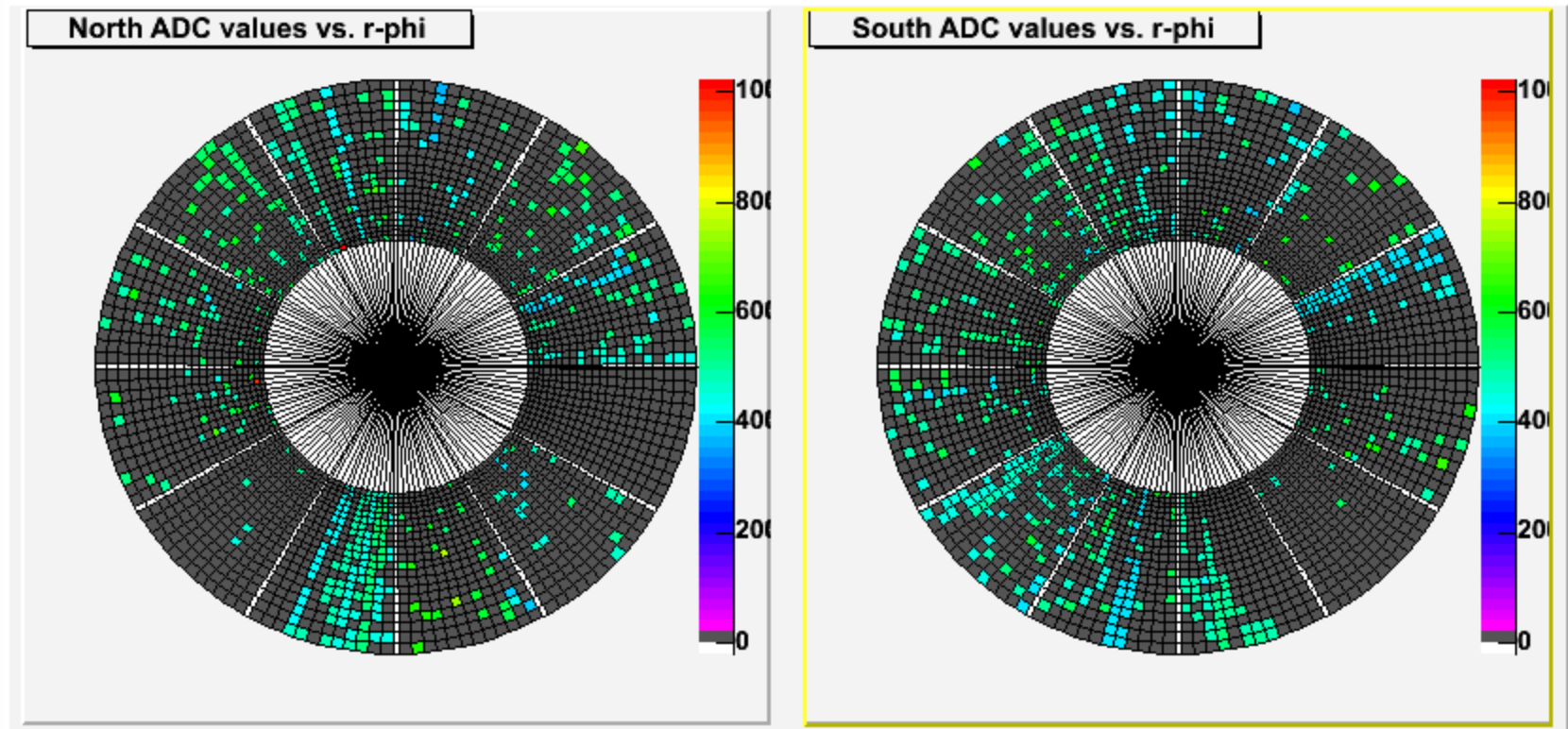
Pad detectors ~25% more particles than BBC in ~47 times as many channels. (Whole MVD is x5 more particles).

MVD and BBC acceptance do not generally overlap – so these augment current BBC capabilities.

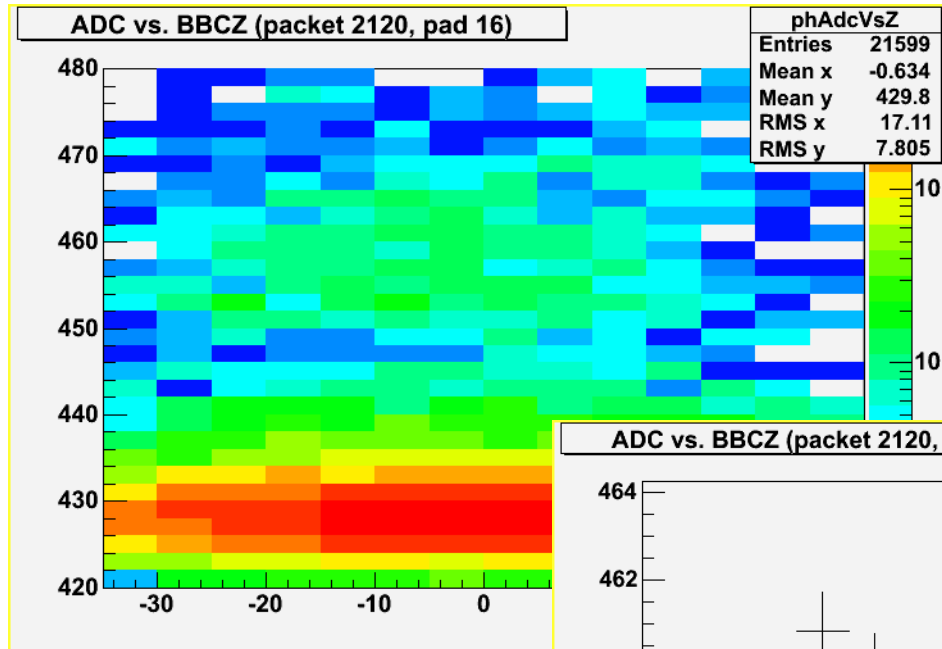
This gives another interesting way to look at jet suppression and J/Ψ suppression vs. the length of excited matter traversed.

Event plane analysis

- Just starting... (Ben Norman)

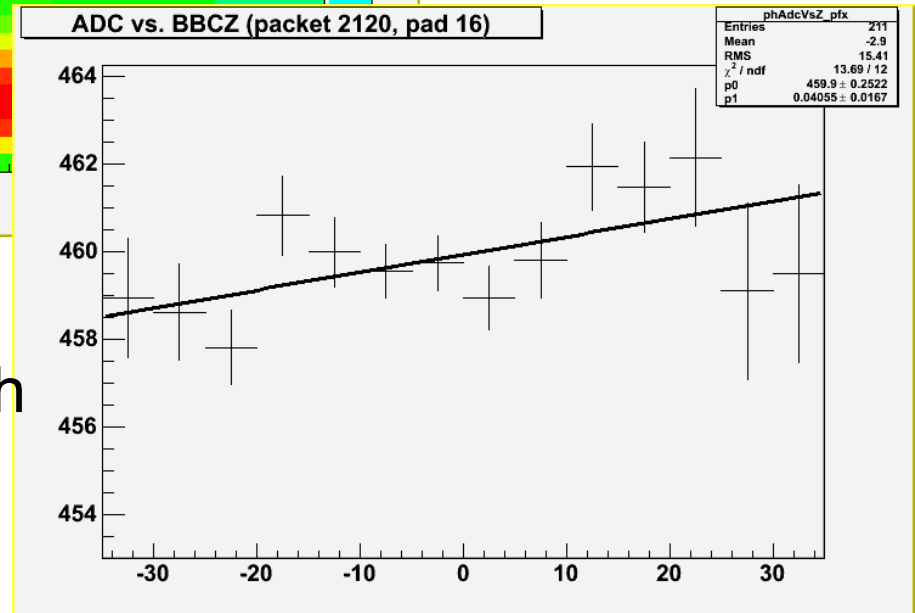


Use ADC values or not?

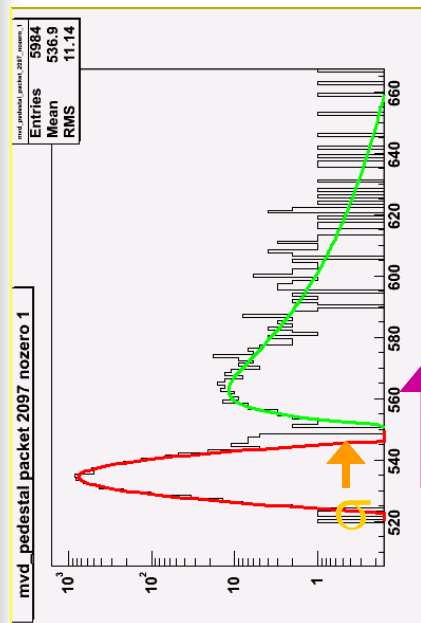


Hits per pad ~ 1

ADC follows path length



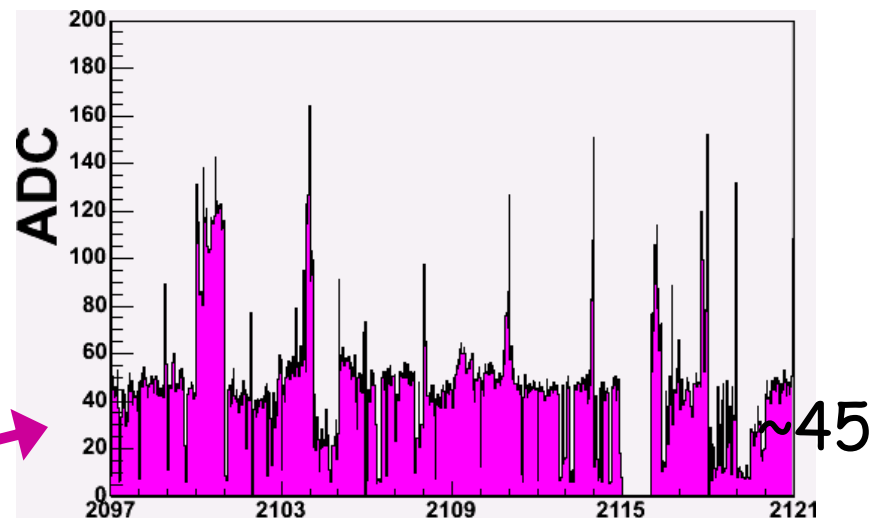
Current online plots



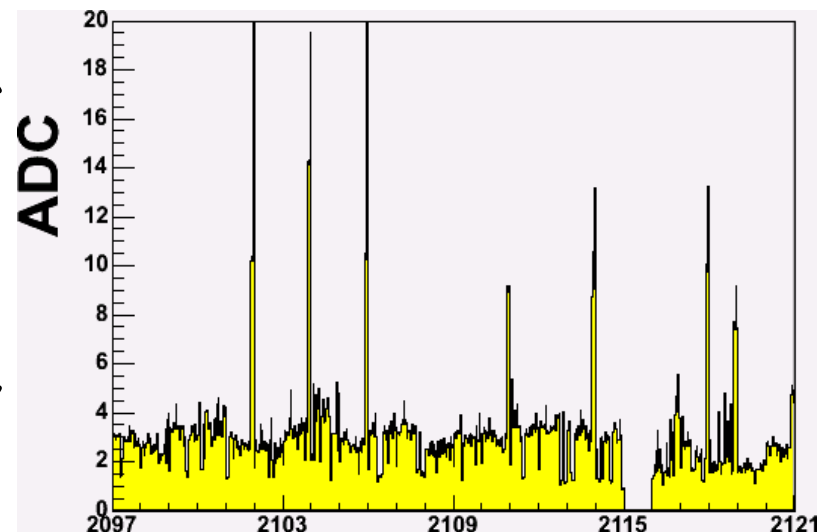
Typical
signal/noise
= 15/1
(good)

Mean signal
(ADC chan)

mean

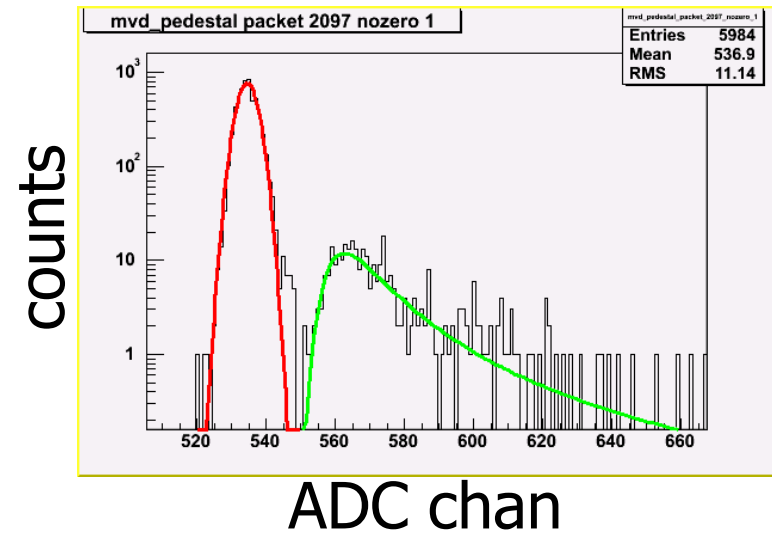
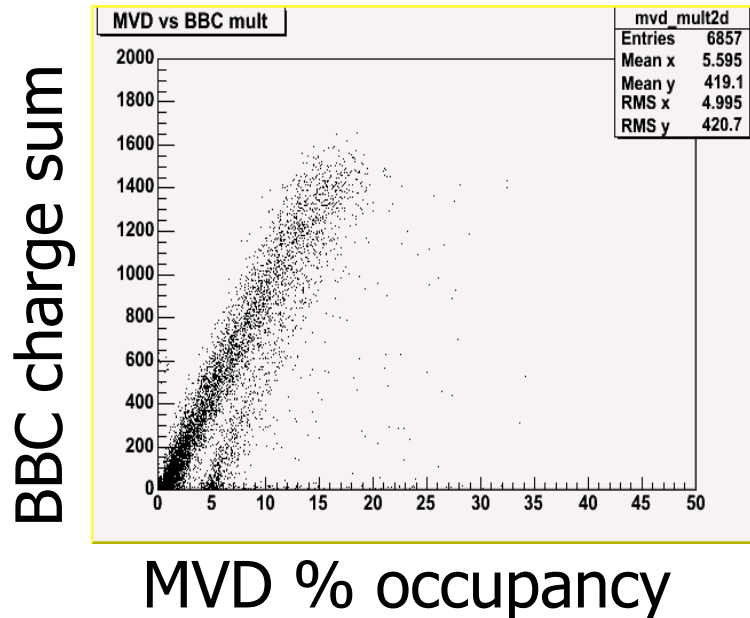


Pedestal σ
(ADC chan)

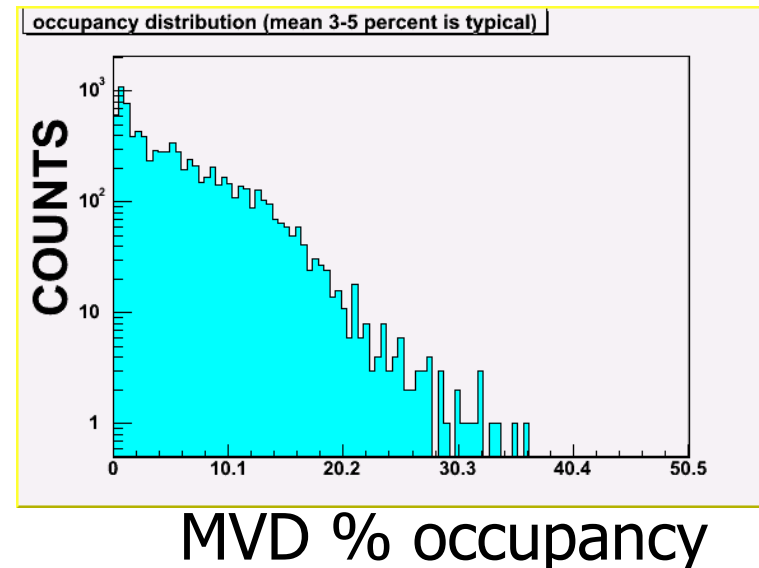


Channel

Run4 – online monitoring plots



The detector is working well in run 4.





people past and present

Los Alamos: Barbara Jacak, John Sullivan, Hubert van Hecke, Jan Boissevain, Walt Sondheim, Debbie Clark, Michael Bennett, Jon Kapustinsky, SangKoo Hahn, Allan Hansen, Gary Smith, Bernd Schlei, Larry Marek, Nu Xu, Rachel Cunningham, Richard Conway. Recently: Ben Norman

U. of Alabama: Toshi Shiina, Y. Takahashi

Yonsei University: Ju Kang, SangSu Ryu, IhnJea Choi, YoungGook Kim, SangYeol Kim, Jeong-Hwan Park

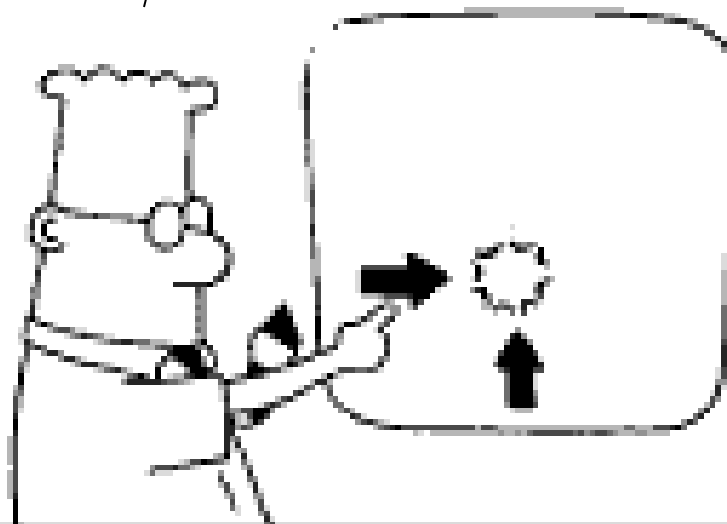
Oak Ridge: Chuck Britton, Nance Ericson, Mike Emery, Ryan Lind, Tony Moore, Mike Simpson, Alan Wintenberg, Melissa Smith, Milko Bobrek, Mark Allen

U.C.Riverside: David Jaffe, James Chang, Eric Bosze, Tahsina Ferdousi, Sun-Yiu Fung, Richard Seto, Guanghua Xu

Mostly past, so...

future

Our progress-to-manpower
ratio compares favorably with
industry standards

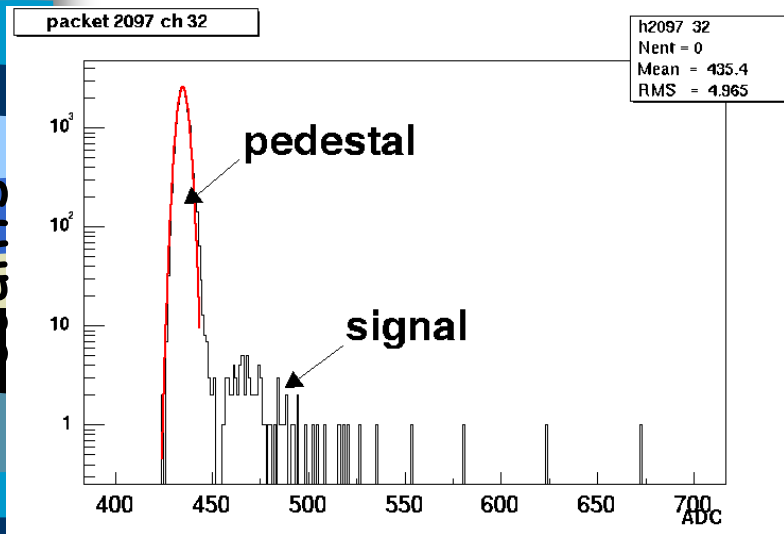


backups

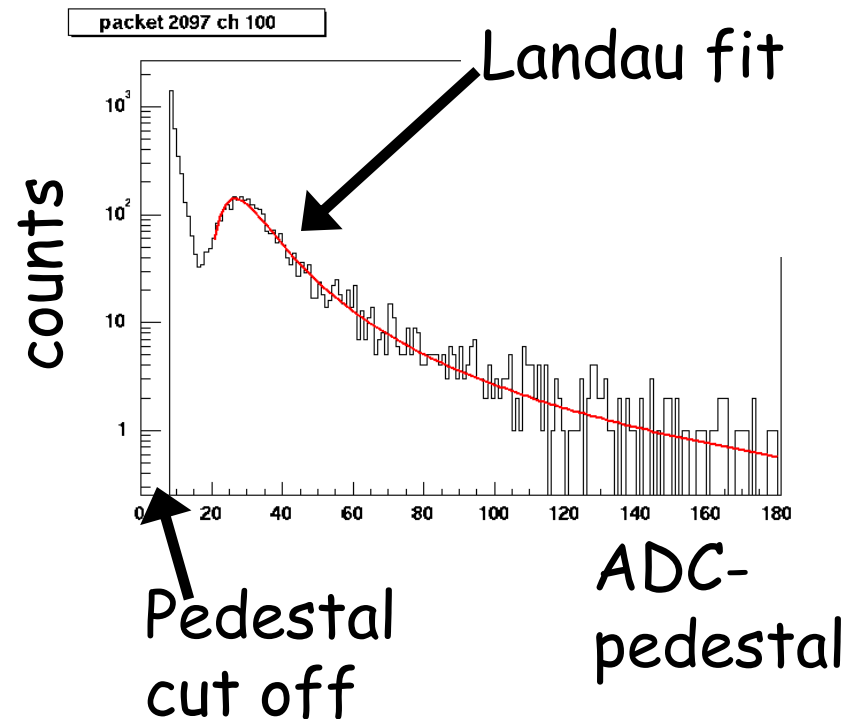


MVD – run 3 d+Au

1st Calibration step: fit pedestal



2nd calibration step:
more counts, pedestal
subtracted, fit Landau



Noise levels acceptable in pad detectors. Notice that it is a hard problem - occupancy is only a few parts in 1000.



MVD Key Parameters

■ Active region and acceptance

Inner barrel: $|z| < 32\text{cm}$, $r = 5\text{cm}$ ($|\eta| < 2.5$)

Outer barrel: $|z| < 32\text{cm}$, $r = 7.5\text{cm}$

Pads: $r = 5 \sim 12\text{cm}$ at $z = \pm 35\text{cm}$ ($1.5 < |\eta| < 3$)

Inner barrel and pads have full azimuthal coverage

Outer barrel covers only bottom 1/3 of azimuthal angle

■ Channels

Inner barrel: 12 ladders X 6 wafers X 256 channels

Outer barrel: 4 ladders X 6 wafers X 256 channels

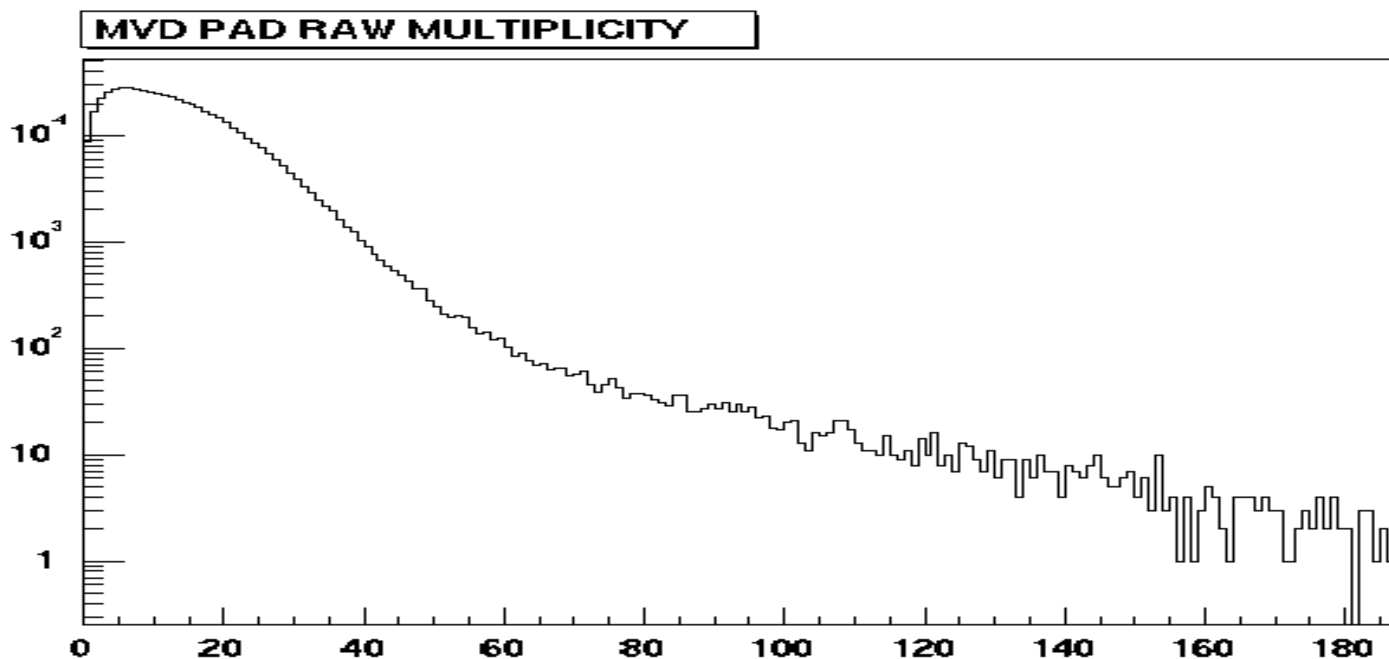
Pads: 2 (south, north) X 12 wedges X 252 channels

Total: 30.6K channels

• Thickness

Radiation length = 0.61% for tracks traversing 1 silicon detector

Raw MVD Pad Multiplicity



- Number of on-channels (4σ pedestal cut) in all working MVD pad detectors is shown

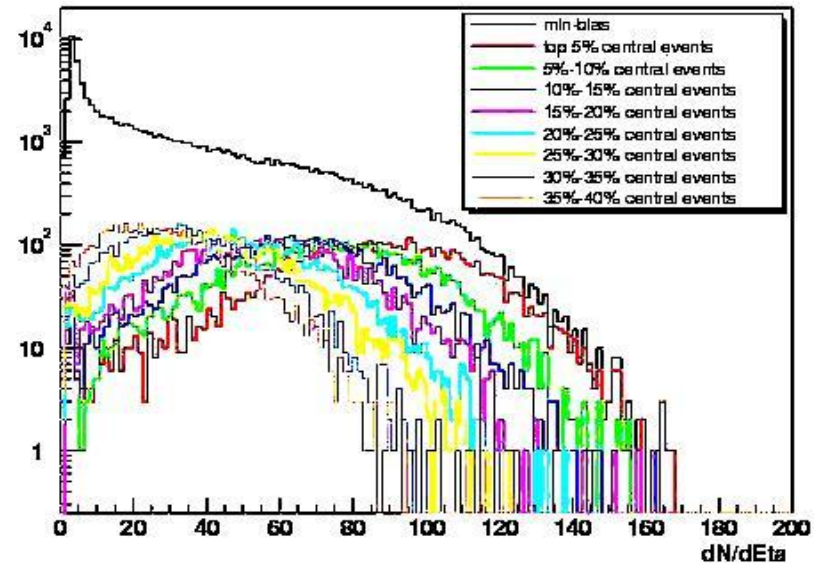
$dN/d\eta$

Run-1 (130GeV),
2 strip detectors,
2 runs

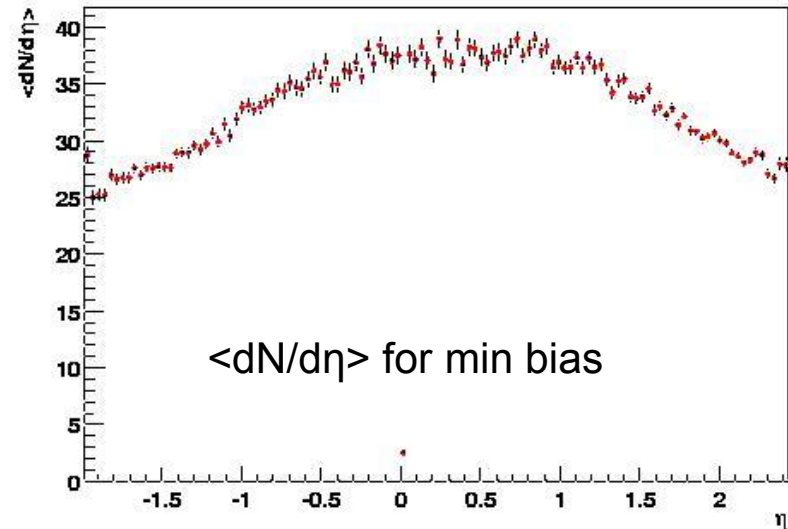
Tahsina Ferdousi
Richard Seto

Phenix Focus March 2004

all chips $dN/d\eta$

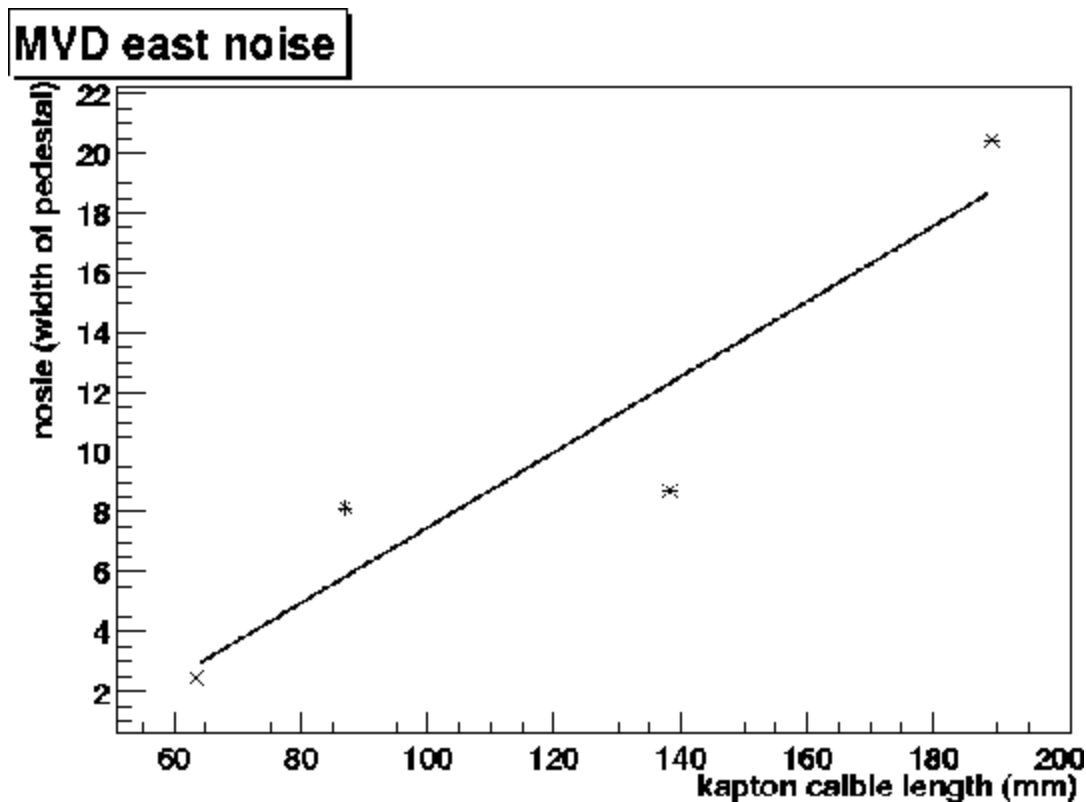


all chips $dN/d\eta$ vs η



... and the bad news

Last year, we saw pedestal width \sim proportional to the kapton cable length (=0 for pads).



And the kapton cables are not well shielded (low mass)